

# LITERARY REGISTER.

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[VOLUME II.

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## OXFORD.—NO. VII.

The necessary expenses of a student in Miami University may be estimated as follows.

Boarding during the college year, a period of 40 weeks, at \$1.25 per week amounts to \$50.00  
 Tuition \$20.00  
 Wash bill \$5.00  
 Fire wood and candles \$4.50  
 Room rent and shoe blacking \$2.50

Total \$82.00

No definite estimate can be made of any other expenses—books, for instance, for the whole course, may in the most of cases be procured as they may be needed, for an advance of ten or fifteen dollars, and disposed of when they have been used, at a small discount. But if all the books which are necessary are purchased of the book-seller, and retained for future use, or not taken care of when used, the expense will be considerable—not less than fifty or sixty dollars.

In like manner, a young man who is clothed in home-spun, will comparatively speaking, be at little expense, while one who prefers imported stuffs, will require larger sums; yet not to a greater amount than would be necessary to procure the same articles in any other place in the Western Country.

Oxford does not afford many temptations to either young or old, to squander away money; yet if the means are furnished, and the disposition exist, money can be spent any where. And a young man for the first time from home, if not under some particular restraint may spend considerable sums unnecessarily, and yet when the items are enquired into, not a single article may be found which ought

to be charged to dissipation or immorality. Parents and guardians, therefore, generally act very imprudently when they allow to their sons or wards, any considerable sums for pocket money.

It is believed, that the common expense of the great body of the students hitherto in Miami University, for boarding, tuition, books, washing, and mending, has not exceeded one hundred dollars. If there have been any whose expenses have much exceeded this sum, something was wrong in the arrangements of their friends. Nor can it ever be expected that children will be more prudent in money matters than their fathers and mothers are.

## THE WHALE

The greatest supply of oil yielded by a single whale was the enormous quantity of 117 butts, or about 43 tons; it was struck by a person by the name of Pashby, the harpooner to the *Fanny* whaler of Hull; and as the blubber is supposed to weigh about one third of the whole, this animal did not weigh less than 129 tons. Such are the dimensions of the Greenland whale, the jaw bones of this animal have been seen measuring more than twenty feet in length. The tongue of a large whale weighs two tons, and yields 126 gallons of oil; and of so enormous a size are its lips, and so much do they abound in blubber, that one alone has afforded sufficient of the latter to yield two tons of pure oil.

The substance constituting the surface of, and surrounding the cavity which encloses the crystalline humour in the eye of this animal, is so compact and strong, that it is difficult to cut it with the sharpest knife. But for the solidity it would be unable to sustain the enormous pres-

sure to which it is subjected at great depths in the ocean. Supposing the part of the eye-ball exposed to the water to contain 6 square inches superficial, the pressure upon it at the depth of 8400 feet (to which whales have been known to dive) is equal to twenty-three thousand one hundred pounds weight.

## MOTION OF ANIMALS.

Animal motion is wonderful, though from its perpetually meeting the eye, we take little account of it. The *Pholas* (a shell fish) has the power of perforating the hardest marble by means of a fleshy substance, apparently no way suited to so laborious an employment. It increases its cell as it increases in size; and constitutes a perfect example of the first rudiments of animal motion. The only impulse an oyster possesses, arises out of its power of opening and shutting its shell. The muscle moves by means of a muscular substance resembling a tongue. The crab moves sideways, and the water-fly swims upon its back. The serpent undulates, and the lion-ant moves backwards; it has no power to make the smallest inclination forward. Marine birds can walk, run, fly, and swim. Some animals can only walk, others only run, and others only gallop; the horse performs all these motions. The tiger and the crocodile dart; the reindeer runs, but never gallops; the armadillo walks swiftly, but can neither run nor leap; while the great ant-eater climbs much better than it can walk. The sloth is a large animal, and yet can travel only fifty paces in a day; and an elk will run a mile and a half in seven minutes; and an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly 18 leagues

in an hour; and the canary falcon can even reach 253 leagues in the short space of 16 hours. Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these, he has in maturity and health 60 bones in his legs and thighs, 62 in his arms and hands, 60 in his head, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles in the structure of his body, and his heart has 3,840 pulsations in an hour.—*Buck's Harmonies of Nature.*

#### HERSCHEL'S OPINION RESPECTING THE CONSTITUTION AND FORMATION OF COMETS.

There is no individual perhaps in the annals of astronomy who has contributed more to our knowledge of the heavens than Sir William Herschel, both by extending the limits of our vision in the most distant parts of the Universe, and by investigating the laws which govern the more complicated phenomena of nature. But of all his contributions to the science, none are so important in themselves, or so well calculated to disclose to us the secret and marvellous operations going on in the workmanship of Nature, as the discoveries which he has made concerning nebulae.—These nebulae, it is supposed, are formed by the partial condensation of matter, probably the etherial medium itself diffused throughout the universe; and that their number must be prodigious is sufficiently proved by the fact, that Herschel, by his own efforts alone, discovered 2000 of them. Some of the nebulae are found to have so strong a resemblance to many comets, which, on account of their distance from the sun, can just be discerned from the earth, that they are not unfrequently confounded, and it is only by a nearer approach, or by an intimate acquaintance with all the nebulae in the same quarter of the heavens, that astronomers are able to distinguish them.

Now, it is the opinion of Herschel, and his opinion is strongly supported by the authority of La Place, that comets are originally minute nebulae, which, by the continual approximation of their particles, have at length acquired such a degree of density as to be capable of being attracted by the sun, and of describing an orbit of their own. As the nebulous mass approaches the sun, one result as we have seen, is the expanse of its parts, and their prolongation into what has been termed the tail: but another result, according to Herschel, and one no less important, is a gradual consolidation of the nucleus matter by the agency of the solar heat. "It is admitted on all hands," says he, "that the act of shining denotes a decomposition, in which, at least, light is given out;

but that many other elastic volatile substances escape at the same time, especially in so high a degree of rarefaction, is far from improbable. Since light, then, certainly, and very likely other subtle fluids also, escape in great abundance during a considerable time before and after a comet's nearest approach to the sun, I look," says Herschel "upon a perihelion passage in some degree as an act of consolidation."

Herschel's theory, with respect to the agency of the solar heat, in promoting the consolidation of comets, necessarily implies, that the envelope and tail gradually becomes less extensive, and that the nucleus upon whose surface the nucleus matter consolidates, gradually increases in magnitude. In these respects, therefore, some difference ought to be indicated by the physical appearance of these comets whose perihelion distances and periods of revolution are not the same; a condition confirmed by the examination of several that have been the most attentively observed. The second comet of 1811 had a nucleus, which, according to the continental astronomers, amounted to 570 miles; while its tail was 500,000 miles in length. The comet of 1817 possessed a nucleus of less size, but a tail of greater brilliancy; the diameter of the one being only 538 miles, the length of the other 9,000,000. The first comet of 1811, which, from its splendid appearance, has been termed the great comet of 1811, was observed to have a smaller nucleus, but on the other hand, its envelope and tail were far more extensive; the diameter of its nucleus was 428 miles and its tail stretched out no less than 132,000,000 of miles.

The first of these three comets, then, according to Herschel's theory, must have been subjected in a much greater degree to the consolidating influence of the sun's heat than either of the other two, seeing that it had the largest nucleus, and the least quantity of nebulous matter: and the like result ought to be indicated with respect to all the three comets, on a comparison of their respective periods and perihelion distances. The periodical revolution of the great comet of 1811 is found to be 3,383 years, and its approach, 1,55 nearer the sun at its perihelion than the other comet of 1811: the product of these two numbers is 5243. The periodical revolution of the comet of 1807 is 1713 years, and its perihelion distance is 2,46 times less than that of the second comet of 1811; the product of these two numbers is 4213. The periodical revolution of the second comet of 1811, whose perihelion distance we have taken equal to 1 as the standard of comparison is 875 years. These num-

bers, then, 5243, 4213, 875, representing inversely, the result of the sun's long continued action upon the nebulous matter of the three comets, correspond very nearly with the relative magnitudes of their nucleus as indicated by observation; and hence the confirmation of Herschel's theory is complete.

Milne's Prize Essay on Comets.

#### APPAREL.

Excess in apparel is a costly folly. The mere trimmings of the vain, would clothe all the naked. Choose your clothes by your own eyes, and not another's; the more plain and simple the better. Let them be formed neatly, but not fantastically; for use and decency, and not for pride and vanity; if you are clean and warm, it is sufficient. More than these rob the poor and please the wanton. Let our care be for our minds more than our bodies. Meekness and modesty are the rich and beautiful attire of the soul. The plainer the dress, the more perspicuously and splendidly their beauty shines.

#### THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE.

There are four grand arguments for the truth of the Bible, the miracles it records, the prophecies, the goodness of the doctrine, and the moral character of the penmen.

The miracles flow from divine power; the prophecies from divine understanding; the excellence of the doctrine from divine goodness, and the moral character of the penmen from divine purity.

Thus Christianity is built upon these four immovable pillars; the power, the understanding, the goodness, and the purity of God. I add further; the bible must be the invention, either of good men or angels, bad men or devils, or of God.

It could not be the invention of good men or angels; for they neither would nor could make such a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, *THUS SAITH THE LORD*, when it was their own invention.

It could not be the invention of bad men or devils, for they would not make a book, which commands all duty and forbids all sin.

I therefore draw this conclusion, the bible must be given by divine inspiration.

Simpson.

#### FEMALES IN SOCIETY.

Did females only know how deeply the heart of man is enchanted by that of women whose conversation presents the picture of simplicity, and grace, sense, and modesty; who seldom dispute, and never

wrangle; who listen with attention to the opinions of others, and deliver their own with diffidence; would they not be more ambitious to please than to conquer? But they would be sure of conquering in the noblest sense.

Paint to yourselves, by way of contrast a woman who talks loud, contradicts bluntly, looks sulien, contests pertinaciously, and instead of yielding, challenges submission. How different a figure! How forbidding an object! Femininity is gone; nature is transformed; whatever makes the male character most rough and turbulent, is taken up by a being who was designed to tranquilize and smooth it.

But may there not be occasions where wisdom and worth in a woman, as in men are called upon to assert themselves with dignity that shall repress the forward, and overawe the insolent? Certainly—and to give such proceeding the name of pride were unjust.

Is a sensible and manly youth desirous of passing his leisure hours in a species of pleasure equally sociable and innocent, of acquiring the most proper demeanor, with the most genteel, and at the same time, the most easy turn of thought, as well as habits of the best kind—let him seek the society of females who join good breeding and liberal sentiments to purity of mind and manners.

The truth is, that in the society I recommend, a young man, who does not wish to go astray, will feel himself under no fetter; but will learn genuine courtesy without labor or study. Amiable women of genteel education are indeed, beyond comparison, the best mistresses of this science, for two reasons: In the first place, they best understand it, having from nature a peculiar aptitude to please, with a wonderful facility in adapting themselves to the tempers of others; and from culture a ready acquaintance, which they soon acquire with such forms of politeness as, without the aid of insincerity, give an elegance and a brightening to the native emanations of a good mind. In the next place, they teach it without appearing to teach it, by a secret power over the conceptions of their scholars: who, naturally ambitious of approving themselves to such agreeable tutoresses, learn it from them insensibly, and yet effectually, as people, in general catch the sentiments and manners of those they esteem.

Let monks and misanthropes pretend what they will—the soul of man will seldom be long satisfied without the entertainment of female conversation. It was so formed by the unerring Creator; nor, perhaps, will any thing, next to "the wis-

dom that is from above," guard it more powerfully against the sorcery of vice, than the near and frequent view of female excellence.—*Dr. Fordyce.*

#### AMERICAN POETS.

We understand that Messrs. S. G. Goodrich & Co. have in a course of publication, a work to be embraced in three, vols. 12 mo. entitled, *Specimens of American poetry, with Critical and Biographical Notices.* It includes about 135 authors, and will take in every native writer, who from the earliest period to the present time has distinguished himself in poetry. One or more specimens will be given, with a memoir and critical remarks upon his writings. If the work is judiciously done, and we doubt not it will be, it will form one of the richest and most valuable publications which has appeared. At the same time that it will furnish a collection of poetry and biography in the highest degree interesting to all Americans, it will supply an index to the various efforts of the muse in this country and enable the world to see at once what has been done in this department of polite literature. If we mistake not the result will be very favourable to the character of American genius.

*Bos. Bul.*

#### ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Turner Lane, of Whites county, Tennessee, in a letter to the famed Doct. Mitchell of N. York, gives an interesting account of the remains of GIANTS and DWARFS discovered in his neighbourhood, and speaks of visible traces of ancient towns and residences some of which he thinks have been fortified and secured by entrenchments. He represents the smaller skeletons which are found in considerable numbers, in compact and regular burying grounds, as not exceeding from 32 to 34 inches, the graves are dug from 12 to 15 inches deep—four smooth thin flag rocks two at the sides and one at the head and foot of the grave, and after the corpse is deposited a thin flag rock laid over it and the earth drawn over so as to form a level with the surface. He found in one of the graves, "directly under the skull, two or three hairs, which were straight, fine and soft as that of an Englishman, and of a bright silvery gray.

In the graves he has uniformly found a little vessel and little shells and trinkets. The vessels he believes to be made of "some kind of beaten or ground shells, kneaded up with potter's clay;" they will hold from a half pint to a quart.

Bones, he says, have been found, and may now be seen in different places, of

so large a size that "a leg or thigh bone if applied to the same limb of one of our common men, so far extends beyond the length of the limb, as to warrant the belief that the person to whom it belonged, was from 7 to 9 feet high—the skulls, jaws, teeth &c. all going to justify that belief.

#### BURNS.

As soon as possible after the accident, the part is to be covered with flour shaken upon it from a flour drudger, or sifted upon it with a common seive. It is said that it gives speedy relief. The operation of dusting over the part is to be repeated from time to time as the smarting returns. The credit of proposing this remedy to the public is due to Dr. Michael Ward, of Manchester, England. If it should be found equal to his recommendation, it will prevent much misery and even death; besides having the recommendation of being always at hand, readily applied by any person, cheap enough and perfectly clean.

#### OLD BACHELORS.

A writer in the Ohio States Journal proposes to the Legislature instead of levying a tax on Old Bachelors, to declare them by law ineligible to any office of either power or profit. It has often been remarked that when a man is unfortunate, his fellow men are apt to endeavour to add to the weight of his misfortunes and increase the unhappiness of his situation, rather than to afford him that support and consolation which benevolence and charity should prompt them to offer. Of the truth of this remark, no class of men have had more positive evidence, than those whom the fates have doomed to a life of celibacy. When a man becomes entitled to the appellation of an old bachelor, those who are fortunate enough to have escaped his predicament, regard him as our ancestors did the Jews, as one who has no claim to any favour or courtesy or generosity at their hands. It is considered perfectly justifiable to heap upon him burdens not to be borne by other men and to deny him rights and privileges which other men possess. This is punishing him for his misfortunes and not for his fault. Don't carry it too far, Gentlemen!—We'll rebel. We'll protest, as the Georgia legislature did against the Tariff. We'll ask you to "lay your finger on the clause of the constitution which gives you the power" to deprive us of our rights. We'll leave the state of Ohio and go into the state of Matrimony, if we can; and if we can't we'll go to Symmes' Hole,

or to the Oregon, and form a colony just by our own selves. Dayton paper.

#### NEW YORK CANALS.

It appears, by Governor Van Buren's speech that the tolls collected on the New York Canals, during the past year amounted to eight hundred and thirty three thousand dollars. The revenue of the last year has been sufficient to defray the expense of repairs, &c. to pay the interest of the debt, and the compensation to the officers, &c. and to leave a surplus of \$419,055.

#### OHIO LEGISLATURE.

It appears from a document published in the Wilmington Argus, that the legislature is composed of 55 farmers, 23 lawyers, 8 merchants, 5 physicians, 3 tavern keepers, 3 manufacturers, 1 merchant and manufacturer, 3 printers, 1 founder, 1 drover, 2 tanners, 1 cutler, 1 watch-maker, 1 distiller, 1 druggist, 1 carpenter, 1 mechanic, and 1 farmer and mechanic. Of which number, 3 are natives of Ohio, 40 of Pennsylvania, 7 of New York, 14 of Virginia, 4 of New Hampshire, 5 of Maryland, 15 of Connecticut, 6 of Massachusetts, 3 of Vermont, 5 of New Jersey, 3 of Kentucky, 3 of Delaware, 1 of Carolina, 1 of England, 1 of Ireland and 1 of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

#### LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

January 23.

In Senate, the bill to incorporate and establish the Ohio Bank of Cincinnati, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the question to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill, to amend the act, defining the duties of Justices of the Peace in criminal and civil cases: when on the question, 'Shall the vote be reconsidered?' it was decided in the affirmative. The bill was then recommitted to a select committee to report thereon.

It was resolved that the select committee to whom was referred the bill to amend the several acts defining the duties of Justices of the Peace, be instructed to engrave a provision in said bill, providing that all debts contracted after the fourth day of July next, when the evidence of such debt is in writing, and contains a stipulation that said debt shall be paid at a particular place, it shall be at the option of the plaintiff, in any suit commenced on such debt, to bring the action at the place where such debt was contracted to be paid,

or in the township where the defendant or defendants reside. The vote on the passage of this resolution, was yeas 25, nays 0.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Governor to cause the commandants of the several divisions of the Militia of his state, to lay before the next General Assembly, a statement of the quantity of arms and artillery, which may have been distributed in their respective divisions.

A bill providing for the sale of certain lands granted by Congress to this state, was read a third time and passed. The price was fixed at \$1 25 per acre.

A bill for the support and better regulation of Common Schools, was read a third time and passed.

A bill to incorporate the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, was passed.

January, 26.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to amend the act defining the duties of justices of the peace and constables in criminal and civil cases, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the petition presented by him, praying compensation for damages done on certain farms, &c. by the construction of the Miami Canal, was referred to a select committee to report thereon.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Patterson of Harrison, it was resolved, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prohibit the practice of firing at a target in or near towns or public highways.

The consideration of the bill providing for the election of county Recorders and other officers, was again resumed. The question was taken on ordering the bill to be read a third time and carried in the affirmative.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent Lotteries. The question pending, was on the indefinite postponement of the subject; when it was indefinitely postponed.

January 29.

In Senate, the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Trustees and inhabitants of the towns of Hamilton and Rossville in the county of Butler, was passed.

In the house of representatives, Mr. Hayward presented the annual report of the "Western Eye and Ear Infirmary," which was read, and 500 copies thereof ordered to be printed, for the use of the Medical Societies in this state.

The committee on Finance, reported a bill in relation to the side cut on the Mi-

ami canal at Hamilton—read the first time.

A bill to incorporate the Lane Seminary in the county of Hamilton, was read the first time.

#### A RUSSIAN WEDDING.

The officiating priest, decked in his rich church vestments, accompanied by a deacon, advanced from the sanctuary towards the door of entrance into the church and there received the pair about to be made happy, to whom he delivered a lighted taper, making at the same time the sign of a cross thrice on their foreheads, and conducted them to the upper part of the nave. Incense was scattered before them while maids splendidly attired walked between the paronymph, or bridegroom and bride. The Greek church requires not the presence of either of the parents of the bride on such an occasion. Is it to spare them the pain of voluntarily surrendering every authority over their child to one who is a stranger to her blood? I stood by the side of the table on which were deposited the rings, and before which the priest halted at the conclusion of a litany, wherein the choristers assisted, and from which he pronounced, in a loud and impressive voice, the following prayer, his face being turned towards the sanctuary, and the bride and the bridegroom placed immediately behind him holding their lighted tapers.

"O eternal God! thou who didst collect together the scattered atoms by wondrous union, and didst join them by an indissoluble tie, who didst bless Isaac and Rebecca, and made them heirs of thy promise, give thy blessing to these thy servants, and guide them in every good work; for thou art the merciful God, the lover of mankind, and to thee we offer up our praise now and forever, even unto ages of ages."

The import of this beautiful invocation was at the time, interpreted to me by a friend well acquainted with the whole service and office of espousals, the language of which he assured me was all equally impressive. The priest next turning round to the couple, blessed them, and taking the rings from the table, gave one to each, beginning with the man, and proclaiming aloud that they stood betrothed, "now and forever, even unto ages of ages," which declaration he repeated thrice to them, while they mutually changed the rings an equal number of times. The rings were now again surrendered to the priest who crossed the forehead of the couple with them, and put them on the fore-finger of the right hand of each; and, turning to the sanctuary, read another impressive part of the service in which an allusion is made to

all the circumstances in the Holy Testament, where a ring is mentioned as the pledge of union, honour and power; and prayed the Lord to "bless the espousals of thy servants, Anna Ivanowna and Nicholas Demetrevich, and confirm them in thy holy union; for thou in the beginning didst create, male and female, and appointed the women to help the man, and for the succession of mankind. Let thine angel go before them and guide them all the days of their life. The priest now, taking hold of the hands of both parties, led them forward and caused them to stand on a silk carpet, which lay spread before them.

The congregation usually watch this moment with intense curiosity for it is assured that the party which steps first on the rich brocade will have the mastery over the other through life. In the present case our fair bride secured possession of this prospective privilege with modest forwardness. Two silver imperial crowns were next produced by a layman, which the priest took, and first blessing the bridegroom, placed one of them on his head, while the other destined for the bride, was merely held over her head by a friend, lest its admirable superstructure raised by Charles, the most fashionable perruquier of the capital employed on this occasion, should be disturbed. That famed artist had successively blended the spotless flower, emblematic of innocence, with the rich tresses of the bride, which were further embellished by a splended tiara of large diamonds. Her white statin robe, from the hands of Mademoiselle Louis, greatly pencilled the contours of her bust was gathered around the waist by a zone studded with precious stones, which fastened to her side a bouquet of white flowers. The communion cup being now brought to the priest, he blessed it and gave it to the bridegroom, who took a sip of the contents thrice, and transferred it to her who was to be his mate, for a repetition of the same ceremony. After a short pause and some prayers from the responder, in which the choristers joined with the musical notes, the priest took the bride and bridegroom by the hand, the friends holding their crowns and walked with them around the desk thrice, having both their hands fast in his, from west to east. During the last part of the ceremony the crowns are removed from the heads of the wearers, and supplication is made, after which the business concludes, and the party retire to the house of the bride's father, where feasting and convivial enjoyment are kept up for the three succeeding days.

## SCOTT'S NAPOLEON.

The reply to this work, by Louis Bonaparte, is said to handle Sir Walter Scott, pretty much as many Americans are of opinion his "partial" work deserves. The reply says: "I had imagined that so distinguished a man as the author, fatigued with the vain renown of a romance writer, sought to attain that of a true historian; but to my great astonishment, I perceived, on reading his book, that, after having turned into romance some part of the history of his country, he was desirous of converting into history the romances and libels which have been fabricated for the last thirty years against France and Napoleon."

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK CANAL.

Says, the Fredericksburgh Va. Herald, of the 24th Jan. "An interesting scene was exhibited to the citizens of our town on Wednesday last—the ceremonies of breaking ground on the Rappahannock Canal, and of laying a Stone as a memorial of that event, near the site of the contemplated basin, were performed with all due solemnity.

A large and respectable number of the friends of the canal, afterwards partook of a public dinner,—when among others, the following magnanimous and patriotic toasts were given:

The President of the United States, and the President elect.

Internal Improvement—Less talk and more work.

The memory of De Witt Clinton.

By Col. Storrow—Our own resources—developed by our own efforts.

By Major Patton—Internal Improvement, whether fostered by the General Government or by the States.

By Judge Coalter—(prefaced by a remark that he had a single toast which he applied to all occasions,) "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights!"

By Mr. J. S. Wellsford—The fund of Internal Improvement—the State helps those who help themselves.

## EXTRACTS FROM ARNOTT'S PHILOSOPHY. Minuteness and atoms of matter:

"Goldbeaters, by hammering, can reduce gold to leaves so thin, that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch; yet those leaves are perfect, or without holes, so that one of them laid upon any surface, as for gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold.—They are so thin that if formed into a book, they would make 1500 volumes, with upwards of 400 pages each."

Dilatation and contraction of substance by heat and cold:

"A rod of iron, which when cold, will pass through a certain opening, and will lie lengthwise between two certain points, when heated becomes too thick and too long to do either.

"For accurate measurement, therefore, the rods or chains used as the measure, must always be at the same temperature, or due allowance must be made for the difference.

"The wall of a building had begun to bulge out so as threaten its stability. No force tried could return it to perpendicularity, until the idea occurred of connecting it with the opposite wall with bars of iron; these were then alternately heated by lamps placed under them, and while lengthened in consequence, nuts were screwed tight at their extremities; so that on again cooling and contracting, they pulled the wall back to its place.

"The iron rim of a coach wheel, goes on loosely and easily, and when afterwards cooled, it binds the wheel most tightly, giving incredible firmness and strength.

Mr. Brown, of Glasgow, has published a paper on what he calls the disorders of the spinal nerves, which, though not uncommon, particularly among females and persons of feeble conformation, seems to have been hitherto overlooked, unexplained, or confounded with rheumatism, &c. The disorder usually manifests itself by a sort of bruised, gnawing pain, or rather a relaxed weariedness, in some part of the chest, sometimes over the stomach, and sometimes in one of the sides, &c. In such cases the seat of the complaint may be traced to the spine, by passing a sponge dipped in hot water down the back, when the part affected will be found to be tender. Here Mr. Brown applies leeches, or a small blister, according to circumstances, and recommends being in a horizontal position. This disorder is not uncommon among literary people.

*Glasgow Medical Journal.*

## HINTS TO SHAVERS.

Doubtless we are indebted to the "march of intellect" for the following singular anecdote:—"A person not far from Torrington, whose face is somewhat above the ordinary dimensions, has been waited on and shaved by a certain barber every day for 21 years, without coming to a regular settlement.—The tradesman, thinking it time to wind up the accounts, carried in his bill, charging one penny per day, which amounted to 397. 9s. 2d.—The gentleman thinking this rather exorbitant,

## THE REGISTER

OXFORD, FEB. 7, 1829.

"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICU."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Freedom," a prize poem, is published to-day. A prize tale, will be forthcoming next week; the decision of the committee was received too late for its insertion in the present number. Several other communications have been received and will meet with attention in turn.

## UNITED STATES.

Should the great pillars of the American republic remain firm, the future respectability and greatness of this nation will outlive the largest and oldest empire on the eastern continent. Comprising a territory larger than the world has ever seen occupied by a single nation—except the Russian and Chinese, a territory lying in a single solid mass, and destined to extend even to the shores of the Pacific ocean; a territory every where well watered, illumined by sky bright and serene, and possessing great diversities of climate, except its more rigorous extremes;—this republic presents to a reflecting mind a prospect at once grand and ennobling. With a navigable coast of 1700 miles in length; with lakes which furnish a navigation of more than 2000 miles: with rivers, the largest of which is navigable almost 4000 miles; with canals which already connect the waters of the Great Western Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, and that will one day connect that Ocean with the Rocky Mountains; this republic challenges a grateful pre-eminence over the empires of the world. With a soil that is fertile, with a surface that is beautiful and magnificent, and productions more than enough to supply all the demands of domestic consumption, these states are destined to progress more rapidly than the world has hitherto witnessed. As a whole, our climate is remarkably healthy—the average of human life being greater than most other nations. The increase of our population has been beyond example. Our population doubles in twenty-five years, exclusive of foreign migration. It now amounts to 12,665,000. Fifty years hence if the ratio of increase be not impeded, it will amount to 50,669,000.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Atheism is folly, and atheists are the greatest fools in nature; for they see there is a world that could not make itself, and yet they will not own there is a God that made it.

Josiah Quincy, late Mayor of Boston has been elected President of Harvard College.

erty, U. S. Indian Agent, giving information of the hostile designs of a part of the Pawnee nation of Indians. We now learn from Maj. Hamtramck, who has arrived in this city from his Agency in the Osage nation, that the news of the successfull operations of the Camanches and Pawnee Picks, on the Santa Fe road, had been spread thro' the neighbouring tribes, and aroused the whole to some daring action. Runners had been passing between Camanches, Arapahoes, Pawnee Picks, & Kiamechis, for the purpose of spreading excitement, maturing plans and forming a concentration of forces. It is supposed they will watch the Santa Fe road, and in the event of finding nothing on it, our frontier may suffer.

Major Hamtramck is of opinion, from evidence in his possession, that Mr. Means, of Franklin was killed, and his companions robbed by the Pawnee Picks. A party of this tribe attacked the Osages in October last, when he was with the latter; but being repulsed and driven from their camp and reserve, the victors found a great many horses and mules which must have belonged to Means' party and other indications tending to fix the robbery upon them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

## DISTRESSING CALAMITY

Little Rock A. T. Dec. 2.

On Tuesday last, as Mr. William Lenox was crossing the Arkansas river, about a mile and a half above the post of Arkansas, in a small canoe with his wife, and two of her daughters by a former husband, the canoe accidentally upset, when within a few feet of the bank, and all three of the ladies were drowned. Mr. Lenox succeeded with great difficulty in getting to the shore, but in quite an exhausted state. The bodies of the ladies had not been found when the steam-boat passed up.—

Their names were: Mrs. Drusilla Lenox, and Misses Sarah B. and Jane Hamilton daughters of the late James Hamilton, Esq. formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

## RAVENS.

The Quebec Gazette, mentions the following curious fact in Natural History.—A few days ago, four ravens were seen alighting on a hillock, in the vicinity of the General Hospital, near this city. A person working at the frame of a building, remarked that there was a stir in the party and soon saw that three of the ravens had attacked the fourth, and in a minute they tore it to pieces and were eating it. The want of food which the severity of the weather and depth of snow had caused, is supposed to be the reason of the ravens thus destroying each other.

## INDIAN WAR.

Some time since we published an extract from a letter written by Maj. Dough-

## MERMAID.

The following advertisement appears in a Cincinnati paper, dated Jan. 30, 1829: "Wonderful Curiosity! The proprietor of the Western Museum, has, at a very considerable expense, and with a view of gratifying the public, as well as benefiting his establishment, procured the celebrated Mermaid, which was first procured at Bencoolen, and afterwards exhibited in England," &c. &c.

It is stated that twenty one Catholic Priests have recently arrived in the United States, whose

destination is the Mississippi valley and for the support of whom, and the cause of the church in the west, the Pope has appropriated for this year one hundred thousand dollars.

Twelve hundred and seventy seven vessels arrived in the port of New-York, during the year 1828; eleven hundred and ten of which were American. These vessels brought 19,023 passengers, principally from Great Britain and France.

A facetious fellow having unwittingly offended a conceited puppy, the latter told him he was "no gentleman." "are you a gentleman?" asked the dog one; "Yes sir," bounced the pup.—"Then I am very glad I am not" replied the other.

Extract from a letter dated

Rio-de-Janeiro, Dec. 13, 1828.

"I have just heard that Mr. Tudor has concluded a Treaty with this Government, and that a messenger will leave here to-morrow, for the United States.

#### CREEK INDIANS.

LITTLE ROCK A. T. Dec. 23.

The Steam-boat Facility, Capt. Penniwit, arrived at this place on Sunday night last, from New Orleans, and after discharging and taking freight, left here yesterday afternoon for Cantonment Gibson and the Western Creek Agency. She has two keel-boats in tow, on board were upwards of two hundred Creeks, belonging to the party which set out for the Creek Nation, in Georgia with Col. Bearley, in October last, who are going up the Arkansas, to join their brethren who are already settled west of this Territory.

#### MEXICO

The Packet ship Leonidas, from Vera Cruz arrived at New-York, on Thursday, and brought a confirmation of the intelligence received at this port of the revolution of Mexico, and the success of Guerrero's party over that of Pedraza the President of the Republic.—The triumph of this party cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the United States, as it is well understood the predelections of its leaders, are decidedly in favour of the people of this country, and hostile to the furtherance of the British Monopolies affecting the rights of neutrals.—Pedraza's party on the contrary, lent their aid and talents in promoting the schemes of those English agents, who, were constantly endeavoring to excite a feeling of jealousy and even hostility to this country, and to induce measures on the part of the Mexicans, calculated to destroy the growing trade of the United States with that country.

It appears to have been believed that no further commotion would ensue—and that Guerrero (who is now said to have a majority of legal votes,) would be declared President, and go into office on the 1st of January. This it is said will be fatal to the Spanish interest.—The Scotch party accuse Mr. Poinsett as having done much to bring about this change, and assert that he is now in high favor with the government.

#### ENGLAND.

A late London Standard has a masterly article in defence, or rather in commendation of the policy pursued by the Duke of Wellington in reference to the affairs of the East. The English Premier has been most bountifully abused by the Times and other opposition papers, for his imbecility of purpose, for his hesitation and apparent timidity. But events have proved that Wellington has neither been asleep nor metamorphosed into a coward. He has quietly watched the course of things, with deep interest, but without agitation and alarm. The campaign is over, and the Sultan is still master of his Capital. The time has not arrived for England to interfere—

the Turk thus far has taken care of himself, and he will probably do so next spring. When he needs help he will have it.

To say nothing of their mistakes as to the moral and military resources of the Turks, we venture to tell our friends, that the Emperor and his generals had mistaken their road; we said, a more careful examination of history has confirmed us in the truth of our assertion, that the provinces south of Mount Haemus were NEVER successfully invaded, by any army marching directly from the north.—The different armies that subjugated Greece in different ages came by other routes. Almost on the very ground where the fighting has been principally carried on this year, a Gothic king (who ruled, by the way, over the Roxolani, supposed to be the ancestors of the Russians), in making a rash attempt to come by the road chosen by the Emperor Nicholas, into the Greek provinces of the empire, was totally defeated by Decius at Marcianopolis, a town within a few miles of Varna. Though tactics alter with the alteration of weapons, strategies must of necessity be unchangeable.

The country is now as difficult, and presents the same obstacles to the invader as it did since wars began. We may be sure that the Duke of Wellington knew this, and it is said that his grace observed, on hearing the plan of the campaign, that "the Emperor's grandson might prehaps succeed in getting to Constantinople by that road, but that the present generation would not witness it." Whether this observation be correctly attributed to him or not, we well knew that he need not be in any hurry to save the Turks from the Russians.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We are indebted to our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser and Gazette for proof slips dated Sunday, two o'clock, P. M. announcing the arrival of the packet ship John Jay, from Liverpool whence she sailed the 16th December.

The only item of political importance which our correspondents had time to transmit is the ascertained fact of the retreat of the Russians from the siege of Silistria, and the well understood opinion that the whole Russian army would fall back, re-cross the Danube, and take up its winter quarters in Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, which in the eyes of Military men, must be considered a most lame and impotent conclusion of the first Russian Campaign.

#### RUSSIA.

In the London Standard, (the Duke of Wellington's ablest supporter,) we find the following editorial article.—The Standard is a press which weighs well what it says, and which seldom deals in random assertions.—Y. Y. Courier.

"The Gazette of Lyons states that Jussuf Pach-a received 200,000 ducats, and an asylum in Russia, as the price of his treason. The same paper also adds that the situation of the Emperor of Russia was critical, as a secret society in the army was discovered, which had for its object to put Constantine on the throne.

"Of this plot we have heard before, but it is generally understood that the Grand Duke is totally averse to it. The Poles, however, are discontented, and it is probable that a conspiracy of some kind is hatching in Poland. We are much mistaken if the Emperor of Russia will not ere long have something else to attend to besides enlarging his dominions."

#### CANADA.

The Quebec Gazette of Jan. 5, says that "the alarm on account of the failure of the last wheat harvest, has increased in this District since that grain has been generally threshed. In some parishes it has been found, on examination, that there is actually not a sufficiency of food in the Parish for more than two or three months. A deputation, consisting of the Curate, Mr. Legende and oth-

ers, has been sent to Quebec from Lothiniere, for assistance from Government by way of a loan of money. We are sorry to hear that the pressure on the country, where the poor are generally supported by the charitable contributions of individuals, has been increased by numbers of poor from the town, under the present attempts to suppress mendicity."

#### MIAMI CANAL.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

The first arrival at this city of a boat from Dayton by the Miami Canal was witnessed on Wednesday evening last.

This Canal, which is destined to shed such important benefit on the Miami country, contains 22 locks, over coming 188 feet of lockage. The workmanship of these locks is generally of an excellent quality. The cost of the canal, including side cut, feeders, repairs, &c. is seven hundred and forty six thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy cents. The estimated cost in 1824, was 673,520 dollars, including the cost of connecting the canal with the Ohio river at this place. By adding the sum necessary for accomplishing this object, to the actual expenditures already made in the construction of the canal, the excess of the actual, over the estimated cost may be seen.

The amount of tolls collected on the canal from its partial opening in March last, to the 31st of December, is upwards of eight thousand dollars. Owing to the frequent interruptions to the navigation in the small portion of the canal that was completed during the last season, this amount gives no correct idea of the revenue that will hear after be received from the canal. Passing as it does for the distance of 67 miles through a healthy, fertile and populous district of country, and uniting with the Ohio River at a point where stands the great commercial and manufacturing city of the west, we think there is reason to believe, that the most sanguine anticipations, in regard to the productiveness of this canal, will be realized.

Cin. Chronicle.

The Legislature of Indiana have determined to grant no divorces the present session, so that some of the "paired, not matched," must tough it out a little longer.

#### MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Porter, Mr. W. T. McMillen, to Miss Eliza H. Smith, both of Hamilton.

At New-Orleans, on Thursday the 1st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Borgmac, Mr. D. Clark, to Miss Josephine Ann, daughter of Col. G. Vandegriff of Hamilton.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. A. Porter, Mr. John Herron, to Miss Rebecca Farmer, both of Preble county.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. A. Porter, Mr. Thomas McDill, to Miss Jane Herron both of Preble county.

On the 4th ult. by the Rev. A. Porter, Mr. James Paxton, to Miss Mary Paxton.

On the 20th, by the same, Mr. Hugh Lesly, to Miss Mary Brown.

On the same day, by the same; Mr. Samuel Paxton, to Miss Margaret Whiteman.

On the same day, by the same; Mr. David McDill, to Miss Elizabeth Foster.

On the 29th, by the same; Mr. Marshal, to Miss Jane Patterson.

Is this because the last was Leap Year?

DIED—On the 23d ult. very suddenly, Benjamin H. Corwin, of Warren County, Ohio.

On the 19th inst. near Louisville Ky. Col. RICHARD TAYLOR, in the 84th year of his age.

## THE REGISTER

## ORIGINAL POETRY,

FREEDOM.—NO. I.  
(A PRIZE.)

At length, the rule of mind, in hope begun,  
Here freedom reigns, beneath the setting sun;—  
Imperial Goddess, from the Grecian Isles  
Erst blessed with sage Minerva's sapient smiles,  
A fugitive: first Rome revered the dame,  
And cheered her altar with a patriot flame,  
But soon alas her triumph saw its close,  
Compelled again to seek some fresh repose;  
England would fain her westward flight have staid  
And on her sea-girt isle detain the maid;  
England! yet still by despotism driven,  
She passes onward to her destined haven,  
And here she finds it, 'neath the setting sun,  
The goal of wisdom and of virtue won.  
She reigns—no more the pageant of a day.  
She reigns—no despot to disturb her sway.

Columbia hail! thy happy shores at last  
Cheer the sweet maid, her toils and sorrows past.  
In thy fair clime she finds a fixed abode,  
Revered by men, and cherished e'en by God;  
No longer doomed a fugitive to roam  
The world's wide extent, destitute of home;  
But here she reigns, the Idol of each heart,  
Virtue's fond emblem, wisdom's counterpart;  
Her throne extends o'er all thy thousand hills,  
And all thy thousand vales her glory fills.  
Europe's commanding nations call thee blessed,  
Of so much goodness, so much truth possessed.

Behold the Goddess, clad in robes of light,  
Such living splendor almost dims the sight.  
Virtue the base of her imperial throne,  
And truth the chair of state she sits upon,  
Around her ample brow contentment wreathed,  
From her sweet lips nectarious odours breathed.  
Her cheek, her blushing cheek, all deck'd in smiles  
Her dark blue eyes, skilled in a thousand wiles,  
Her beaming countenance, young wonder's seat,  
Her form erect and reaching to the sky,  
Behold her raise a cenotaph on high,  
To him her first-born, first-loved, favorite son,  
Generous, renowned, immortal Washington;  
Him, Freedom's High Priest, whom the world calls  
great;  
Him, the grand Prince of Heroes, crowned by fate.  
From her sweet lips, the honied accents break,  
As thus the Goddess, heaven-born! Freedom, speaks,  
Let all the people of the earth rejoice—  
Let all the nations hear her sacred voice.

Here have I fixed my chosen empire—here  
In this congenial, new-found Hemisphere,  
This land of budding hope and full-blown peace,  
Abode of "health and competence and ease."  
Here shall my universal reign commence,  
The reign of freedom and Omnipotence.  
Soon the dark sway of ignorance will be o'er,  
And hell-born slavery banished evermore.  
Here is the centre, whence my bounteous hand,  
Shall scatter fond delight o'er every land;  
The centre, whence shall emanate each ray  
Of virtue, science, truth and  
LIBERTY.

## SELECTED.

THE TWO MAIDENS.  
BY MRS. HALE.

One came—with light and laughing air,  
And cheek like opening blossom,  
Bright gems were twined amid her hair,  
And glittering on her bosom,  
And pearls and costly bracelets deck  
Her round white arms and lovely neck.  
  
Like summer's sky with stars be-decked,  
The jewelled robe around her,  
And dazzling as the noon tide light

And radiant zone that bound her;  
And pride and joy were in her eye,  
And mortals bowed as she passed by.

Another came—o'er her mild face  
A pensive shade was stealing,  
Yet there, no grief on earth we trace,  
But that deep holy feeling,  
Which mourns the heart should ever stray  
From that pure fount of Truth away.

Around her brow, as snow-drop fair,  
The glossy tresses cluster,  
Nor pearl nor ornament was there,  
Save the MEER SPIRIT's lustre—  
And faith and hope beamed from her eye,  
And ANGELS bowed as she passed by.

## QUESTIONS.

By Mr. Simpson of Waterford Pa.

A lent B 216 dollars, and agreed to take it as follows; viz: 2 dollars at the end of the first month, 3 dollars at the end of the second, 4 dollars at the end of the third, and so on until the debt would be discharged. Quere—when would that be, allowing both parties simple interest at 6 per cent?

2. Suppose a square piece of marshy ground containing three acres, is for the purpose of erecting a fortification, to have a trench, of equal width and depth, dug round within its limits, of such a size as that the earth taken out of it may raise the part within three feet. Required the depth of the ditch?

MORGANIANA, or the Wonderful Life and Terrible Death of Morgan, written by himself, and translated by Baron Munchausen, is advertised in Boston.

Married, in Deerfield, Massachusetts, on the 26th of November, by Simon D. Wolf, Esq. Mr. Rodolpus Peeler, to Miss Abigail Loveridge, both of Deerfield.

Soon as the marriage knot was tied,  
The groom a hearty kiss applied,  
Of love the sweetest sceler;  
When Abby, turning to her dear,  
Thus slyly whispered in his ear,  
"I vow you are a PEELER."

The number of deaths in Boston, for the year ending December, 31 1828, according to the returns made at the Health Office, was 1222. In the catalogue of diseases, we recognize 259 by pulmonary consumption; 9 by accidents; 35 by dropsy in the brain; 178 by unknown diseases; 44 of old age; 74 still born; suicide 9; and shocking to relate 34 by intemperance.

In the New Year's notice of the Rochester Daily Advertiser, we observe that the office of that paper is about to be removed to the ARCADE BUILDINGS. A daily paper and an arcade, in a place of which the site was twelve years since a wilderness.

He, says the learned Selden, who kisses a lady's lip, and then her hand, is like a boy, who after eating his apple, falls to the paring.

The Kentucky Gazette states, that the price of Hemp at Lexington, in that state, is four dollars per. 100 lbs.

Mr. Jefferson's library was to be sold at Washington, in the month of January.

In France, when a woman sues for a divorce, she is bound to return all presents, even those received before marriage.

In a speech of Mr. Livingston, at New Orleans, he stated that sixty million of dollars were invested in the southern states, in the culture of sugar, which at present yielded an income of about five per cent.

## OXFORD PRODUCE MARKET.

## (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Apples,	37 a 50	Hay,	\$5 00
Butter,	8 a 9	Lard,	4 a 5
Beef,	2 a 2 1-2	Meal,	22 a 25
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Oats,	12 a 14
Corn,	18 a 20	Potatoes, Irish 20 a 25	
Cider,	2,50	do, sweet	
Chickens,	75 a 50	Pork,	2 a 2 1-2
Cheese,	5 a 8	Rags,	3 a 4
Feathers,	23 a 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	40 a 43	Turnips,	12 a 15
Flax,	6 a 8	Wheat,	87 a 90
Flour,	2,50 a 275	Whiskey,	18 a 19
Flour, buckwheat 175 a 200		Wood,	62 a 75

In Cincinnati on the 4th ult. Flour was worth \$7.00 a \$7.12 bbl.—Whiskey 20 a 21, brisk—Salt, 50 cents.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the subscriber living in Oxford, Butler county Ohio, on the 31st January, 1829, a DAPPLE IRON GRAY HORSE—supposed to be about fifteen and a half hands high; long mane and tail, round bodied, and when trotting appears a little stiff in his hind legs; shod before, deep hoof, and in very good order.

Any person delivering the above described horse, or giving information where he may be found, shall be well compensated for his trouble.

A. S. APPLE.

## WANTED,

TALLOW & APPLES, for which the highest price in Cash or Groceries, will be given by

C. W. H. TEMPLE.

Oxford, Jan. 23, 1829.

## PAINTING.

J. HARDING, would inform the public that he has commenced the above business in Oxford, and will carry it on in its various branches, viz: House, Sign and Carriage painting, Glazing, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c. &c. He hopes from his experience and a strict attention to business, to render satisfaction.

January 2, 1829.

## TAILORING.

The subscriber, at the commencement of 1829, would return thanks to the citizens of Oxford and the adjacent country, for their patronage for three years past. From his experience and attention, he hopes to merit their continuance for time to come. He intends to keep some cloths and vestments, and all kinds of trimmings, to accommodate his customers; and those who purchase their cloths in this place would do well to call at his shop before they purchase. He also wishes all those that have unsettled accounts, to call upon him for a settlement immediately.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF.

Jan. 2, 1829.

## BOOK BINDING.

The subscribers have commenced the above business, at their Printing Office, in the yellow frame house on Main Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Woodruff as a Tailor shop. Where binding will be executed in any style required. Blank Books of every description, furnished to order.

WARD & BISHOP.

Oxford, Dec. 20.

## RAGS!!

The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at the Book-bindery in Oxford.

## BLANKS.

Justices' blanks, viz: summonses, executions, &c. job and book printing, executed at the Register office, on main street.